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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.92.

May 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 83 43

May 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 90 81

7642 日二十月三

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1917.

第 二 月 五 十 五 號 單 張 售 銀 十 分
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436 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Thirty-Three German Divisions Practically Destroyed.

London, May 1.
Except for the new French thrust east of Rheims, there is a comparative lull in the Western battle. This, however, is merely a breathing space necessary before shifting forces for fresh onslaughts.

There is increased aerial activity, which is usual at such times, when aeroplane observations are the main source of information regarding the enemy's movements.

The weather pleasantly and remarkably contrasts with that of last week. Quagmires have disappeared, shell craters have dried up, but the impoverished ground is absolutely bare and gaunt. Shell-ashed trees stand ghastly naked in the strong sunshine, and marching troops are covered with white dust. Water is scarce, but German dug-outs afford liberal supplies of beverages.

According to French estimates, General von Hindenburg has already thrown in thirty-three of his forty-three reserve Divisions, and all the former are practically useless.

It is reported that General von Hindenburg recently visited the Lens district and was fatigued at the loss of Vimy, and reprimanded the commanders.

French Capture 400 Prisoners.

London, May 1.
A French communique states:—A fairly violent artillery struggle continues in the regions of Troyon and Hartsbise. We have consolidated our captured position in Champagne. We took four hundred prisoners yesterday.

St. Quentin Cathedral Hit.

London, May 1.
A German wireless official message states:—There was minor fighting at St. Quentin yesterday. The Cathedral received five hits. French attacks between Pronnes and Auberive failed. A second attack south of Nauray also failed. We brought down twenty-five aeroplanes and five balloons yesterday.

A Successful British Raid.

London, May 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We carried out a successful raid north of Ypres last night, and captured prisoners.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Mr. Lloyd George Takes Stock.

London, May 1.
The Times says that, at the request of his colleagues of the War Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George spent the whole of yesterday at the Admiralty in connection with the submarine menace. He held a thorough stocktaking of the anti-submarine organisation and conferred with the officials concerned.

AMERICA AT WAR.

A Huge Loan to Belgium.

London, May 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that, in addition to loans to France and Italy, the United States will shortly lend Belgium about £30,000,000 sterling.

An Important Conference.

London, May 1.
Mr. Balfour and President Wilson lengthily conferred at the White House. It is understood that they reviewed the entire situation, particularly considering where Britain's experience will be valuable to the United States and preparing the way for major decisions, which will be worked out later.

SILENT GERMANY.

No News for a Week.

London, May 1.
A message from Zurich says there has been no news from Germany, except by Wolff telegrams, since March 25.

RUSSIANS ATTACKED BY KURDS.

London, May 1.
A wireless Russian official message states:—Near Armirde, south-west of Ban, a large party of Kurds heavily attacked our barrier guard. Our cavalry restored the situation. Attacks by Kurds and local inhabitants on our rear are most frequent.

TILBURY DOCKERS RESUME.

London, May 1.
The Tilbury dockers have resumed work, pending negotiations for the settlement of their demands.

ELIGIBLE RUSSIANS TO REPORT.

London, May 1.
The Russian Government has ordered Russians of eligible age in Britain to report by May 23.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

DUTCH TOWN BOMBED.

Whose was the Aeroplane?

London, May 1.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, writing on April 30, says an aeroplane last night bombed the town of Zierikzee, in Zealand. Three people were killed and much damage done.

Terrible Effects.

Later.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states:—The effect of the bombs at Zierikzee was terrible. All the houses in one street were destroyed and others had their roofs blown off. Fire broke out, but was rapidly extinguished. The population was panic-stricken. The nationality of the aeroplane has not been established. It is stated to have come from Sluiskil. Two German aeroplanes last night appeared above Sasvanger and disappeared in a south-westerly direction.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NUMBER OF ENEMY SUBMARINES INCREASE.

London, April 30.
In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the number of enemy submarines had increased. He declined, however, to publish the number of enemy submarines sunk on the ground that it would give the enemy information which was otherwise unobtainable.

SPAIN PROHIBITS METAL EXPORTS.

Madrid, May 1.
A decree prohibits the export of iron and other metals.

SERIOUS LABOUR TROUBLES IN GERMANY.

Zurich, May 1.
Neutrals from Germany report serious disorders, particularly in the Westphalia steel districts, owing to the dearth of food. The military was called out and fired on the crowds, many of whom were wounded.

GERMANY'S LOST EMPIRE.

Splendid Economic Resources.

Fortunately for every interest concerned the German colonies possess very little gold, although it is true that the diamond fields of "German South West" are almost as valuable as those of Kimberley. The chief value of the German colonies is an agricultural one; given a new colonial system, given sound principles of administration, Germany's late colonial empire will repay investment a hundred-fold.

Prior to the outbreak of war the price of animal fats had increased enormously, and there was a steadily growing demand for vegetable butter; but prejudice, based largely on ignorance, erected a solid barrier against "margarine" or "nut butter." With the ever increasing cost of living, prejudices have broken down, and the consumption of margarine has become so general at the family table that even the autocrats of the kitchen are graciously condescending to consume "nut butter."

Every German colony, with the exception of "German South West," is suited to the production of vegetable butter and its allied food products, while even "German South West" will assist in cotton can be grown, for cotton seed also yields butter. The four main vegetable butter agencies in the German colonies are (a) the oil palm, (b) coconuts, (c) ground nut, (d) cotton seed; two are the products of the palm trees of perennial growth, one a surface plant and the other the earth kernel. The cocoa bean also produces butter, but at a price which prohibits consumption, but permits its use for the personal adornment of the fair sex.

The Butter Producers.

Alike queen over all, both in beauty and productivity, is the oil palm found almost everywhere in Togoland and the Cameroons. Lord Harcourt recently pointed out that within the last seven years the value of the exports of raw butter products from Britain's West African possessions had "increased from £2,400,000 to £5,300,000," and there is good reason to hope that the next seven years will see the figure rise over £10,000,000. There is no reason whatever why, under suitable conditions, the Cameroons and Togoland should not export £5,000,000 within a few years. The oil palm, growing everywhere, needs little cultivation; it only requires reasonable protection to give forth continuous supplies of butter. The coconut palm, the dried flesh of whose nut provides copra, requires cultivation, and only grows within some 200 miles of sea influence. "German East Africa" and the possessions of the South Pacific have large coconut industries. In 1912 "German East Africa" plantations contained 800,000 coconut palms, which, on a low average, should soon be producing 25,000,000 coconuts per annum. The ground nut is the favourite little "monkey nut" which grows as an annual crop just beneath the surface of the soil. Every German colony produces the ground nut, of which Europe requires about 100,000 tons per annum. The seed of the cotton plant, but little larger than the English pea, gives a useful oil for butter, and still more attractive ingredient for fancy pastry.

Cocoa and Rubber.

The other two main products in German colonies are cocoa and rubber. But the German colonial policy of retaining plantation production as far as possible in the hands of white ownership was not

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIAN NEW REGIME.

An Important Army Order.

Petrograd, April 30.
M. Guchoff, the Minister of War, who has just returned from a visit to all fronts has issued an order that each army corps, regiment and company shall elect a committee which will maintain discipline, control food supplies and have power to take "justifiable measures against abuse of power by their chiefs," settle disputes between officers and soldiers and make preparations for the election of a Constituent Assembly.

Military Matters.

Petrograd, May 1.
A conference of the Western Army has decided to abolish salutes and allow soldiers to wear muffs. The conference cheered General Gourko's description of the situation in France.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

British Repulse Enemy Attacks.

London, April 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy's attack on our new positions between Monchy-le-Preux and the Scarpe River has been completely repulsed. Hostile artillery has been active on both banks of the Scarpe. There was great aerial activity on Sunday and during the night bombs were effectively dropped behind the enemy's lines, causing several fires and also a large explosion. Three trains were hit. The enemy fought hard to protect the points attacked. Ten German aeroplanes were brought down and ten were driven down out of control. Fifteen of ours are missing.

French Carry Fortified Trenches.

London, May 1.
A French communique states:—Violent artillery firing has been going on between St. Quentin, the Oise and Chemin-des-Dames. After violent artillery preparation in Champagne the French infantry in the afternoon attacked the enemy lines on both sides of Mount Cornillet. We carried several lines of fortified trenches between Cornillet and south of Beine, the depth ranging between five hundred and one thousand metres. We also pushed forward our lines north of the north-eastern slopes of High Mount as far as Manroy on the Moronvillers road. Violent artillery fire continues. French aviators brought down four German machines and six others were damaged. French bombarding aircraft bombed the aerodromes at Colmar, Habsheim and Frascaty, also six railway stations and bivouacs.

RAILWAY AND COAL IN KWANGSI.

The Siems-Carey Scheme.

Liuchowfu, April 7.—The people of this city and surrounding country are aroused to a state bordering on excitement by the recent arrival of civil engineers, and the announcement in the local papers that the Hengchow-Yamchow (Kinchow) railroad is about to be constructed. Papers state that the Chinese Government have signed an agreement with an American firm, the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Co. of St. Paul, Minnesota, whereby the said firm are to commence operations immediately.

It is expected that the proposed line will start at Hengchowfu in Hunan, and run in a southwesterly direction, tunnelling the Haiong-Fei mountains east of Kiang, and then running to Yungchow. The line will enter the province of Kwangsi near Tsengchow, and passing by the two haen cities of Haigan and Lingchuan will proceed to Kweilin, the former provincial capital. From Kweilin the line is to proceed southward to Yungchow, and Lohyung, and on to its terminus at Yamchow (Kinchow) a busy city 100 miles west of Pakhoi.

It is reported that the American International Corporation have undertaken the flotation of the bonds for the Chinese Government in this work. The work of surveying is now under way, and a company of Chinese workmen are busily engaged north of this

city on the proposed route between Linchow and Kweilin.

The writer has recently had the opportunity of visiting some of the coal fields of Kwangsi which are situated near Sipa in the Lohchow Prefecture. The region is alive with men, women and children all busily engaged in either mining the coal from the various shafts, or carrying it to adjoining markets.

The coal is of the best quality, number one anthracite, and is being mined in fairly large quantities by the Chinese who are operating.

No machinery is used, picks and shovels and the ordinary carrying baskets being all that is required by the hardy workmen. However, in spite of the primitive methods in which the coal is being mined, the different shafts are yielding on an average 10,000 cattie per day, and affording employment to hundreds of people who during the winter months find it hard to secure employment.

Some of the shafts are about 30 ft. deep, though at the present time the shallow pits seem to be producing the best coal, and the greatest yield.

The price of coal varies according to the place in which it is bought. Coal at the pit's mouth is selling as low as 10 cents per hundred cattie, but when the coal is delivered at a distance the carriage adds considerably to the original price.

For the people living in the immediate vicinity of the mines coal is a much cheaper fuel than firewood, or mountain grass, and is used extensively by the people in both city and country alike. Most of the homes in the so-called coal region have a "fire pit" dug in the centre of the mud floor in which the coal fire is seldom extinguished. The people are finding coal to be economical both as to money and time and it is proving a boon in the district.

The only hindrance to these mines becoming a paying investment to those who have capital to invest is the lack of shipping facilities, and means of export. The Dragon river which is the only navigable waterway in that district, and up which small native craft can ply, only flows at the nearest point to within 30 miles of the mines, and as the road over which the coal must be carried is rocky and precipitous it makes shipment by this route prohibitive and unfeasible.

When the Hengchow-Yamchow (Kinchow) Railway is completed it is proposed to lay a trunk line from Liuchowfu to Kingyuan, and when this becomes an actuality it will increase shipping facilities and cause some of the districts that are now barren and unproductive to become the Eldorados of this province, and bring lucrative employment to thousands of men, as well as rich revenue to the State.—N. C. Daily News.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, May 3.
Canton Insurance Office's Meeting; noon.

Saturday, May 5.
Hongkong Electric Co's. Meeting; noon.

Wednesday, May 9.
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co's. Meeting; noon.

NOTICES.

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Indisputably
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GENERAL NEWS.

German Ships in America.
Washington, April 26.—It is
officially announced that many of
the German ships "waived" in
American harbours will be ready
for service in less than ten days.
The Government Shipping
Board is soon to seek legislation
authorising it to control all ship-
ping and to direct and operate it
wherever it may be most needed.

Bombay and Aviation.
Lord Montagu gave a lecture
on aviation in Bombay and sug-
gested that some patriotic citizens
of Bombay should present a flight
of seaplanes for the Defence of
Bombay and the Western Coast.
The suggestion has already borne
fruit. Sir Dorab Tata has ex-
pressed his desire to provide for
the expense of a flight of seaplanes
to be located in Bombay as its
headquarters.

Another Estate Outrage.
A Medan message says that yet
another assistant, Mr. Heraklit, of
Babihroeng Orlo, Siantar, was
ruined Monday set on by a
Javanese coolie with a knife and
dangerously wounded in the
spleen. The assailant, who was
arrested after much difficulty,
admitted the attack, stating that
he did so because the assistant
had dismissed his wife for playing
during working hours. It is hoped
exemplary punishment will be
given.—Singapore Free Press.

Japanese Insurance Companies.
Life insurance companies in
Japan are assuming an important
place in the investment market,
their investments in various lines
having increased to an extraordi-
nary extent of late, according to the
latest reports of different offices,
their bank deposits amount to
Y.68,621,813 and loans to
Y.50,959,569,843. Their invest-
ments in securities are Y.87,248-
598,72. Postal saving deposits
and cash in hand are estimated
at Y.2,020,366,89.

A Professor on Censors.
Professor Pollard, in a lecture
at the University College, men-
tioned that in his address two
weeks ago he advanced certain
forecasts, which were "blue-
pencilled" by the Censor. The
statements, however, had since
been justified by facts. He hap-
pened to know several of the
censors, and they were really
quite intelligent people outside
the Censor's office. In their office
they were subject to all sorts of
orders, but blue pencils and red
tape were fatal to any rational
being.

The Thayer Case.
Judgement was passed on Mr.
Thayer, the American school-
master, in the Yokohama District
Court the other day, a conviction
being registered and a fine of Y.20
inflicted. The judgement states
that Mr. Thayer was found guilty
of violating the law for the pre-
servation of military secrets by
entering the wireless station at
Yokohama without official permis-
sion. Such an offence was
punishable by imprisonment
and fine, but the Court was
satisfied that Mr. Thayer had no
intention of violating the law and
there was therefore no reason to
deal harshly with him.

Fighting at Chengtu.
Chengtu, April 22.—On Wed-
nesday night street fighting
occurred between the Szechuan
and Yunnan troops and on Thurs-
day night there was a violent
fight for the Imperial City in
which many houses were set on
fire. The Yunnanese troops held
out. The streets have been bar-
ricaded and trenches dug by both
parties. The highest praise
is due to the British,
French and Japanese Consuls
and the Postal Commissioner
for negotiating between the two
parties at much personal risk. An
armistice has been arranged pend-
ing orders from Peking. The
situation is still critical. For-
eigners are safe. A Peking
telegram says that the outbreak
is due to many longstanding griev-
ances of the Szechuanese troops
against the Military Governor Lo
Pei-shih, who it is alleged, treats
his Yunnanese troops better than
the Szechuanese, which naturally
in their own province, has caused
dissatisfaction among the latter.

For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery at before-the-war
prices **ALEXANDER GALT.**

GENERAL NEWS.

U. S. Boy Scout Propaganda.
Inauguration of a movement through which the Boy Scouts of America hope to place the benefit of the organization before 8,000,000 boys of scout age, was announced in New York on March 19. Field secretaries are to visit cities and towns throughout the country to carry on organization work. At the close of 1916, 245,073 boys and men were registered as scouts and scout officials as compared with 181,522 on Dec. 31, 1915. Of these 54,345 were adults.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Valuable Leasehold Property
situate at
Tai Po in the New Territories
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erected thereon above the Rail-
way Station at Tai Po
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The Property consists of:—
ALL THAT piece or parcel of
ground situate at Tai Po in that
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and registered in the Land
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with a four-roomed Bungalow,
Garden and Servants' Quarters
attached.

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Sale may be obtained either
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The Vendor's Solicitors,
or from
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions, who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
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\$50.

If you have lost your appetite
one of the big variety of
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DRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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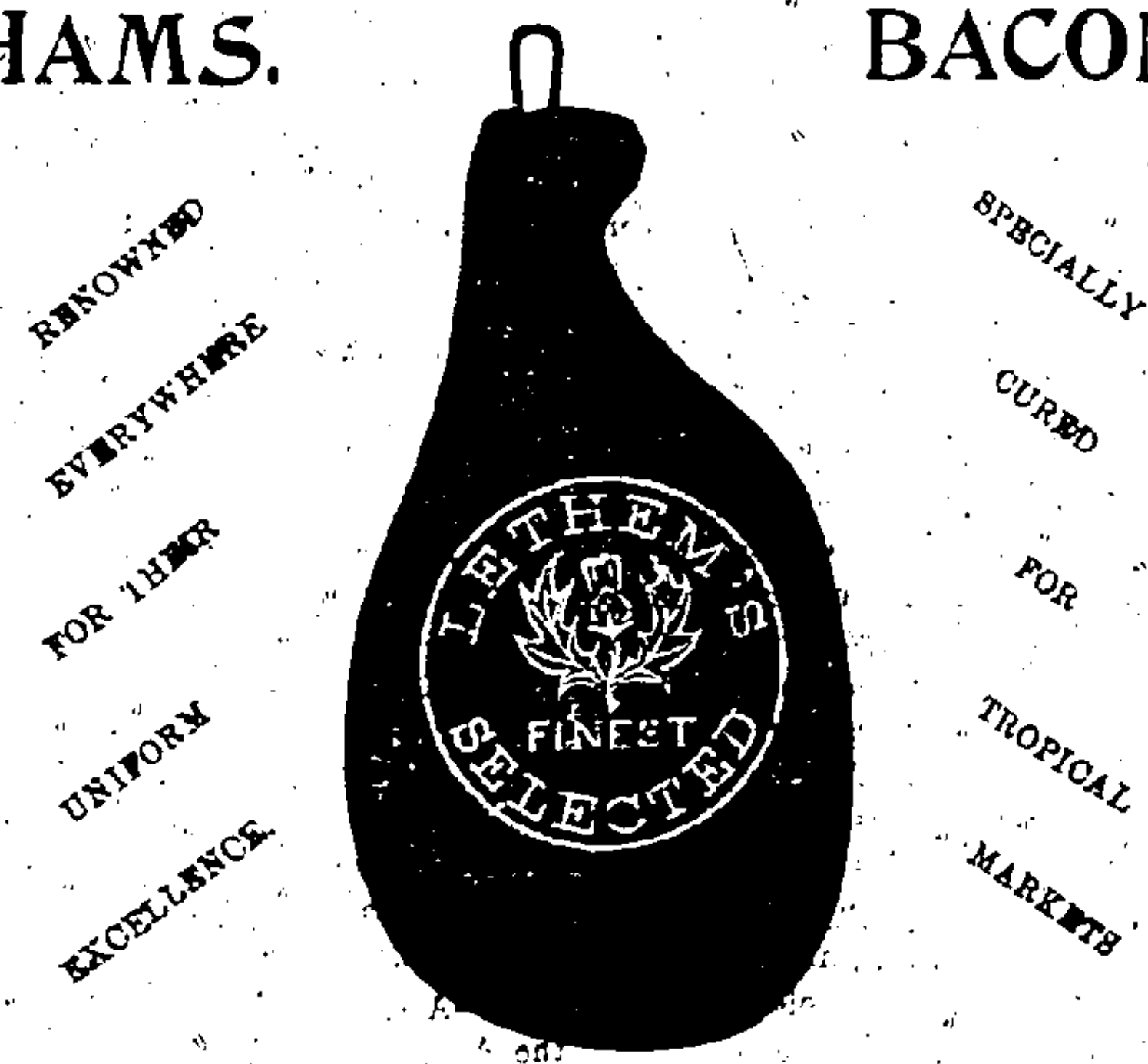
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IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

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28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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HAMS. BACON.



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OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH OR-
DINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held
at the Offices of the undersigned
on THURSDAY the 3rd May
1917 at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
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from the 19th instant, to the 3rd
both days inclusive.

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& CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1917.

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Present price—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

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2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

NOTICE.

WE have this day removed
our OFFICES from NEW
GOVERNMENT BUILDING,
to 1st FLOOR, CHARTERED
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL. (Offices lately
occupied by the China Fire In-
surance Company, Limited.)
LOWE BINGHAM &
MATTHEWS,
Hongkong, 27th April, 1917.

NOTICE.

WE have from this day open-
ed our offices at New
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kong under the firm name of
KARANJIA & COMPANY.
Our local office is situated at
No. 2, Connaught Road.
KARANJIA & COMPANY.

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CHINA WAR SAVINGS
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THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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STEWART TERRACE.
Furnished. Apply—H. E.
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ED. NO. 2 MACDONNELL
ROAD.—Apply: Johnson Stokes
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TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FUR-
NISHED or UNFURNISH-
ED ROOM. Board if desired.
Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO LET.—FIRST CLASS
SHOP in Chater Road next
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FURNISHED ROOMS,
suitable for Single Men, or
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Kowloon Marine Lot 48,
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CYCLE, three Speed Gear,
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HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL
ENGINE complete with and
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Continuous Current Shunt Wound
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Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Formal)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
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is one or other of the brands known as

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Until you have smoked them you really have not realised the
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A Luxury to
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ERASMIC TOILET CREAM

A vanishing toilet cream which is non-greasy, (delicately fragrant,
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Specials, Tabacwood Brothers, Westminster Specials, etc.

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TELEPHONE NO. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. (Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1917.

THE EXCLUSION QUESTION.

In discussing the question of the exclusion of Germans from the Colony after the war, some few days back, we made a brief reference to the probability of the Allies acting in conformity with the feeling displayed at the Paris Economic Conference so far as the employment of discriminating tariffs against the enemy is concerned. That aspect of the subject had, and has, a distinct bearing upon the question which Hongkong has been debating of late. It has, for example, been argued that to place a ban on the return of the Hun to Hongkong would be to be animated by nothing other than a spirit of retaliation. Personally, we do not object to the use of the word in that particular sense, for when a nation or an individual stoops to the low, under-handed methods to which Germany has descended in this war—not only in the actual conduct of the struggle on land and sea, but in other realms outside the sphere of hostilities—retaliatory measures must be taken against that nation or that individual.

As we have before endeavoured to show, if we are to object to the exclusion of the Germans from this, or any other British Colony, because such ostracism would be vindictive, we might just as well recent the idea of the imposition of an indemnity or of the enforcing of discriminatory tariffs, as the same argument could be made to apply to either of these courses also. The point we desire to make is that all three resolves and many another similar decision—such, for instance, as the seizure of enemy territory and ships—ought only to be viewed as an essential part of the rightful punishment of a sinful nation. As yet, the Allies have come to no decision on the Paris Conference resolutions, but the prevailing spirit among statesmen of the British Empire is reflected in the acceptance by the Imperial War Cabinet of the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of the Allies, shall give specially favourable terms and facilities to the products and manufactures of other parts of the Empire. That, in effect, means a system of Imperial Preference, which, while benefiting ourselves, will, at the same time, operate to the disadvantage of Germany. The German Government correctly gauges the situation when it takes occasion to warn the workers of the Fatherland, in connection with this decision, of the consequences of an Allied victory. *Vorwärts* even sees in it the probable complete exclusion of the Central Powers from the world markets.

One point made by the opponents of the exclusion of the Germans from Hongkong is that if the Berlin Government realises that it is part of our policy to bar the Germans from entry into British possessions for a prescribed period after the war, the result will be to stiffen enemy resistance and so protract the struggle. Well, it would seem that, without waiting to hear what Hongkong has to say on the matter, the German Government has already seen the red light. Our Imperial statesmen may or may not be in favour of actual exclusion of the German from British territory, but they most certainly do support the idea of keeping out his goods, so far as is possible, from our markets. And that, after all, is the main point. This all goes to show that Hongkong, in taking the stand that it has, is not so far wide of the mark as some would have us suppose. In principle we are in line with a policy which has been endorsed by the best brains of the Empire. And that is all the more reason why the feeling of the community here should be made definitely known to the Imperial Government before it finally decides the question of the future treatment of enemy subjects within the confines of our far-flung possessions.

A Bad Lapse.

We are sorry to see that the residents of Kowloon have not further pressed their objections to the erection of the latrine which the Government is erecting for the benefit of the ricksha coolies in close proximity to the new railway station. The point is not so much the unsightliness or the insanitary character of the structure, placed where it is. That is a matter concerning which there may be something to be said on both sides. But we have recollections of a meeting of the Sanitary Board some two months ago, at which Mr. Goldring moved an urgency resolution and secured a promise that the work should be suspended until Kowloon ratepayers had had an opportunity of presenting a petition objecting to the erection. Mr. Goldring then stated that a number of Kowloon residents had written to him on the matter, and he declared that he would oppose the scheme to his last breath. Now we have the anti-climax. The Government has waited a couple of months, and no petition has come along. As a result, the authorities are—as they are quite right in doing—proceeding with the work. What we should like to ask is: Where are those Kowloon residents who approached Mr. Goldring on the matter, and why has the petition not been forthcoming? Mr. Goldring has, it is true, severed his connection with the Sanitary Board. But that is no reason why the matter should be dropped. By their inaction, the objectors to the scheme have placed Mr. Goldring in a very unfavourable light. What is more, they have, by their indifference, left an opening for the reactionaries to pool-pool the idea of public opinion here ever becoming a force to be reckoned with. A different spirit to this will have to prevail if the Constitutional Reform Association is to serve a useful purpose.

Poultry and Other Things.
That was a characteristic Government answer which the President of the Sanitary Board gave yesterday to Mr. Bowley's question regarding the proposed depot for poultry. "We agreed that we could not possibly decide as to the necessities of the case until we had seen the trade under the pressure of a Chinese feast day." A fire insurance surveyor might as well say that he could not decide whether an old wooden building was worth insuring or not, till he had seen it afire. To our humble and outside way of thinking, anyone who has inspected the Ko Shing Street neighbourhood on a non-feast day—as we have had the pleasure of doing on many occasions—would quite easily be led to the conclusion that whether the proposed area or some other was chosen, it was high time to remove the fowls from their present abode. The filthy streets wherein these birds are now kept—"orated" we ought to say—would be a disgrace to the worst part of Canton; hollows, in some cases several inches deep and usually filled with malodorous liquid, abound in the roadways, and we trust that, on their visit to this abode of bliss, the President and Vice President of our Sanitary Board took careful note of the fact. What past Governments were thinking about to allow the construction of the dirty little streets and courts at the back of the Ko Shing Theatre is more than we are equal to imagining. Nor do we quite understand why the neighbourhood has not been long ago condemned by subsequent Governments. These reeking by-ways and blind turnings are a crying disgrace to any British Colony, and the only two purposes which they appear to serve are the filling of the pockets of unscrupulous landlords and the providing of excellent places of concealment for people with whom the police would rather like to be in close touch.

"Reunion."

The Bishop of Victoria is to open a discussion on "Reunion" at St. Paul's College this (Wednesday) evening at 9 p.m. The meeting is in connection with the Church of England Men's Society and is open to members and friends. Dr. Earle will preside.

DAY BY DAY.

LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST
AT BETTER COUNTRY, THY GOD'S
AND TRUTH'S—King Henry VIII.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 423rd anniversary of the discovery of Jamaica.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 24.411/16d.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Hongkong Cigar Store, \$20.

Theft from Kowloon Docks.

Sentence of 14 days' hard labour with four hours' stocks, and seven days' hard labour, respectively, was passed by Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, upon two coolies employed at the Kowloon Docks, for stealing a quantity of lead from the Dock.

Gambling With Other People's Money.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Japanese employed on a steamer, was charged with stealing \$180. He was given \$307 to pay some firemen, the cook and some coal trimmers, but he only paid a few and ran away to Macao. When he came back yesterday, he was arrested. Defendant admitted that he had spent the money gambling. His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

Armed Robbery.

At the Police Court to-day, Mr. J. R. Wood heard the case in which two men are charged with committing an armed robbery at 27, Eastern Street. The prosecution allege that three men, armed with knives, went into the house; gagged a woman and drove two servant girls to the rear of the house and then ransacked the place, stealing property valued at about \$100. Only two men have been arrested.

Victoria Theatre.

Readers are reminded that there is another change of programme at the Victoria Theatre to-night, when the 3rd "Wallford" episode will be shown, and also a very fine film of Art Company's picture, relating to the present war, entitled "The Broken Oath". On Friday "Love's Frailty", a coloured film which introduces the celebrated French artist, Mlle. Robinne, will be screened.

Stole a Water Pipe.

A man, who said he had come down from the country and was feeling very hungry, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a Chinese water pipe from a shop at 134, Des Voeux Road. It appeared that he went into the shop, snatched the pipe off the counter and ran away. He was chased and caught by Police Officer (C) 201. His Worship passed sentence of 14 days' hard labour.

Caught in Macao.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with stealing a gold watch, a gold chain, stone seal, a diamond ring and one sovereign, of the total value of \$339, from a house at Wong Nei Cheong village. The house was left empty and the defendant gained an entrance and ransacked the place. He went away to Macao, where he was subsequently arrested. Pawn tickets were found on him, and part of the property recovered. He was extradited from Macao. Sentence of six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

Theft from the Yuen-sang.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, an ash boat coolie was charged with stealing seven brass bolts, valued at \$2.80, from the s.s. Yuen-sang, which anchored in the harbour. The bolts were found in a basket which the man was carrying, and his excuse was that they were swept up by foks and he was given the baskets of rubbish to dump. He did not know what was inside. Mr. Hamilton, third engineer, spoke to a man being posted to see that nothing was stolen. The Company had lost a considerable quantity of such bolts lately. Defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.**Proposed Rules and Regulations of Hongkong Association.**

NAME.
1.—The name of the Association is the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong.

OBJECTS.
2.—The objects for which the Association is founded are:—(a) The promotion of the greater representation of the public on the Executive and Legislative Councils. (b) The pressing upon the Home Authorities of the claims of Hongkong to be represented on any Imperial Council or Association to be formed, and also to express its views upon post-war trade policy. (c) And generally the active support or promotion or criticism of all reforms or matters of whatever nature which are of public interest and importance to Hongkong.

ALTERATION OF OBJECTS.
3.—The objects of the Association may be altered or added to in any way by a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Association.

MEMBERSHIP.
4.—All persons who have requested that their names should be put down as Members of the Association are Members of the Association and any British Subject, who is resident in this Colony, shall be eligible for membership of the Association, and shall have the right to join the Association.

SUBSCRIPTION.
5.—Members shall pay subscription at the rate of one dollar per annum on the 15th day of May in every year, and the first subscription shall be payable on the 15th day of May, 1917.

6.—Any member whose subscription shall be in arrear for a period of 3 months shall cease to be a member of the Association, unless the Committee shall see fit for good reason to waive the operation of this Rule.

OFFICERS.
7.—The Officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, an Hon. Secretary, an Hon. Treasurer, and a Committee consisting of not more than 30 Members. The President and Vice-President and the Hon. Secretary, and the Hon. Treasurer shall be ex officio Members of the Committee, and the Committee shall have power at any time to add to their numbers so as to bring their numbers up to a maximum of 34 and to form themselves into Sub-Committees for various purposes.

8.—The first Officers of the Association shall be elected by the Members at the first General Meeting of the Association, and, subject to the powers conferred on the Committee by rules 7 and 10 all officers subsequent to the first Officers shall be elected at each Annual General Meeting of the Association. All Officers, so elected, shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting, when they shall retire but shall be eligible for re-election from year to year.

9.—With the exception of the first Officers, no Member of the Association (other than an Officer thereof) shall be eligible for election as an Officer of the Association at an annual general meeting unless nominated in writing to the Hon. Secretary of the Association seven days prior to the Annual General Meeting at which he is to be proposed for election.

10.—In case a vacancy shall occur among the Officers during the period between the Annual General Meetings, the Committee may appoint a Member of the Association to fill such vacancy until the next Annual General Meeting.

MANAGEMENT.
11.—The affairs of the Association shall be managed by the Committee, who shall have power to make any By-Laws they may consider necessary to give effect to these Rules.

12.—The Committee shall have power to hold Committee or Sub-Committee Meetings as and when they shall deem necessary and three shall form a quorum for all purposes.

GENERAL MEETINGS.
13.—General Meetings of the Association shall be held at such time and place as the Committee shall determine and at least once in every year. Ten Members shall form a quorum.

14.—The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held not later than the end of February in each year, at which a report of proceedings and a statement of accounts shall be presented.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE CHINESE WAR GIFT.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir—Referring to the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 30th ult., regarding the Chinese \$1,000,000 War Gift (the scheme for raising this amount to be devised by Government), I do not consider that such a meeting can be regarded as a representative meeting of the whole Chinese community of this Colony. Why did not the Chinese community hold another meeting like the one held at the Theatre Royal last week, and appoint one of the Chinese members of the Legislative Council as Chairman first? The Tung Wa Hospital is merely a charitable institution and is not the place for public meetings. What about the Chinese Chamber of Commerce? I think the Chairman of that body is the right man to devise some scheme.

Yours &c.
RESIDENT.
Hongkong, May 1, 1917.

TO MY FIRST LOVE.

Once we stood, boy and girl, at the dawning of love
With the great silver lilies around us;
And their perfume rose up to the heavens above
In the place where our happiness found us.

The years have passed by,—we have drifted apart,
But that scent there could be no forgetting,
For it brought the dear picture of you to my heart
Like a gem in a delicate setting.

So every fresh year with the lilies you came,
For their scent brought your beautiful vision;
And regret for the past would rekindle the flame
Of the love that had once been Elysian.

'Tis Spring once again and the lilies are here,
White trumpets 'mid foliage dancing.
But out and slack upon Fate—for this year
I am robbed of that vision entrancing.

How is it, you ask, that the days that are dead
Come no more with that perfume so pleasing?—
I've got such a horrible cold in the head
That I can't smell the darn things for sneezing!

E. W. H.
Hongkong, May 1, 1917.

counts down to the end of the previous calendar year shall be presented.

15.—A special General Meeting of the Association shall be convened at any time on a written requisition signed by at least fifty Members of the Association or by ten members of the Committee. Such requisition shall state the purpose for which the Meeting is required and shall be addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Association. Such Meeting shall be held within twenty-one days after the receipt by the Secretary of such written requisition.

16.—Five clear days' notice of a General Meeting or a Special General Meeting of the Association shall be given by the Hon. Secretary by advertisement in one or more of the English newspapers circulating in Hongkong.

17.—Any Member desirous of moving a resolution at a General or Special General Meeting (other than the first General Meeting) shall give notice thereof in writing to the Hon. Secretary of the Association not less than three days before the date of such Meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS.
18.—At all General Meetings of the Association the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall take the chair. If the President and Vice-President be absent, a Member of the Committee shall be elected for the purpose. Every Member present shall be entitled to one vote upon each motion before the Meeting and each motion shall be decided by a show of hands, and in case of equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

When the Berlin *Vorwärts* advocates a new offer of peace terms to Russia, it unquestionably has in mind the altered situation with regard to Poland produced by the fall of the Romanoffs, says the *Journal* quoted above. That the new regime in Russia is willing to concede complete autonomy to Poland there can, of course, be no doubt. There must even be a considerable body of opinion at Petrograd in favour of Polish independence, though it is not likely that the Provisional Government or the Government which the Constituent Assembly will set up will consent to complete separation. It would be supplying a basis for the charge that the revolution means national dismemberment, and so play into the hands of the enemies of the new regime. But an arrangement short of complete independence could be found in the form of a dual Russo-Polish republic on the model of the dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy, with a separate Polish Parliament at Warsaw. To such an arrangement the German Government could consent without technically breaking the Bismarck-Holweg pledge that never should Poland be handed back to the Russian tsarism, or, worse, to the Poles. Poland would be mistress of her own destiny; and in the second place Russia herself has abolished the tsarism. What the Poles would say about the retention of Poland by Germany and Austria by Austria is another matter.

Hongkong Theatre.
From to-night till the 4th inst. a most thrilling and sensational drama in four reels, entitled "Sentenced for Life," will be screened in the above theatre, together with a comedy and a farce.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

I have heard from several officers home from the front, says *Manchester Guardian* correspondent, the following story of Sir Douglas Haig's estimate of the varying qualities of the soldiers of the three home races under his command. It is true that the account comes at third or fourth hand, but I believe that it is generally accepted at the front. Sir Douglas is said to have remarked that whenever a particularly brilliant and rapid piece of work was reported from any part of the line he thought it would be an Irish regiment, and usually it was so. If a remarkable piece of work had been done by men sticking it under tremendous fire, with no artillery help and holding the position against heavy assaults, he concluded that was an English regiment, and usually it was so. But when he was wrong in either case it was usually the Scottish. The Scottish, he thought, were not quite so fiery and immediate in their operations as the Irish, but they were more so than the English, and not quite so teacious in holding on under punishment as the English, but they were more so than the Irish.

Col. Roosevelt has gone South to catch the devil-fish; not so much, we (the *New York Evening Post*) presume, because he wants to get into training for the Kaiser, but because, being a man of seasoned experience and a sense of humour when he wants to use it, he is aware that the country will not be quite lost if he takes a few days' recreation while the great decision is being worked out at Washington. In this he differs from ever so many of our self-constituted editorial and mayoral war-boards which have been sitting up nights shaping the nation's programme in the way of financing the Allies, sending army divisions to France, and hunting down the U-boats. On one thing our amateur Great Headquarters men are agreed, and this is that when Germany wages war she does not do it sentimentally. Yet how would they meet this enemy who goes about grim business of war in a grim, business-like fashion? Why, just by successive spasms of sentiment about losing no time in giving testimony to the Allies of our honour, esteem, gratitude, etc. But if the Allied war councils were consulted, they would probably ask these rapid-fire strategists and financiers of ours for a good deal less gush and a little more straight thinking.

When the Berlin *Vorwärts* advocates a new offer of peace terms to Russia, it unquestionably has in mind the altered situation with regard to Poland produced by the fall of the Romanoffs, says the *Journal* quoted above. That the new regime in Russia is willing to concede complete autonomy to Poland there can, of course, be no doubt. There must even be a considerable body of opinion at Petrograd in favour of Polish independence, though it is not likely that the Provisional Government or the Government which the Constituent Assembly will set up will consent to complete separation. It would be supplying a basis for the charge that the revolution means national dismemberment, and so play into the hands of the enemies of the new regime. But an arrangement short of complete independence could be found in the form of a dual Russo-Polish republic on the model of the dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy, with a separate Polish Parliament at Warsaw. To such an arrangement the German Government could consent without technically breaking the Bismarck-Holweg pledge that never should Poland be handed back to the Russian tsarism, or, worse, to the Poles. Poland would be mistress of her own destiny; and in the second place Russia herself has abolished the tsarism. What the Poles would say about the retention of Poland by Germany and Austria by Austria is another matter.

Hongkong Theatre.
From to-night till the 4th inst. a most thrilling and sensational drama in four reels, entitled "Sentenced for Life," will be screened in the above theatre, together with a comedy and a farce.

PAUL DUFALT.



TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

To-night, at the Theatre Royal, the first of the two farewell Dufault concerts will take place. These two concerts are positively the last opportunities of hearing the great tenor, as he leaves for Shanghai the next day, from which point he sails for America. For the first of his farewell appearances, M. Dufault has arranged a programme of great interest and wide variety. His first number is an excerpt from the opera, "Mignon." The tenor will also introduce several new songs. Among these are "O Little Mother O Mine" by Nevin; "Requiem" by Sydney Homer, the composer of "How's My Boy;" and "The Secret" by Scott. M. Dufault will also introduce a new French song, of the highly dramatic order: a lover denouncing the sweet-heart who has betrayed him; its title is "Trabison," and it is by the well-known composer, Chaminade. In response to numerous requests, the duet of the evening will be that from the fourth act of "Romeo and Juliet," in which Miss Bindley and M. Dufault scored such a success during their recent season here. Miss Bindley will sing an aria from "I Puritani" and several new English ballads. Mr. Empson's numbers will include Chopin's Polonaise in C sharp Minor. The booking for to-night and the final concert to-morrow is at Moutrie's.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

No Alternative but War.

Says the Peking Daily News of April 23:—

There is now no doubt that war between China and Germany is inevitable. D-clare war on Germany we must. Opposition whether genuine or stirred up by German agents, against China opening hostilities, is fast dying down. The time for action has come. Dr. Wu Tingfang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been more or less confined for several weeks on account of indisposition, attended last Friday's Cabinet meeting and declared himself in favour of an immediate declaration of war on Germany. The Prime Minister, General Tuan Kih-shui, has consistently held this view and is gradually winning over the Military Governors of the various provinces now assembled in the Capital to his way of thinking in respect of the foreign relations of this country. He gave a tea-party on Saturday afternoon, to which were invited all the Military Governors who are here to attend the Military Conference and the representatives of those Military Governors who are unable to come on account of exigencies of duty. The Prime Minister brought forward supplementary arguments in support of his contention emphasising the necessity for an immediate declaration of hostilities with the Central Powers and soundness of their views on the question. The impression gathered by those who attended the tea-party is that all these generals, without a single exception, are in favour of the attitude of the Central Government towards Germany. From this, the conclusion is drawn that there is no possibility that the Military Conference, which will commence its deliberations on the 25th inst., will return an overwhelming vote in favour of the policy of entry going to war with Germany without further delay. Without further delay, say the others who are anxious to see China abandon her hesitations and declare her independence. Diplomacy has hitherto made her a negligible factor in the international arena. We must come to a point where there is no alternative for us. There is but one course open to us—war.

Whether China ultimately joins the Entente Powers or casts in her lot with the United States, the effect will be the same; that is to say, China will be at war with the Central Powers. The expediency of co-operation with the Entente has already been fully and exhaustively set forth in official statements translated and printed in this paper from time to time and their recapitulation is scarcely necessary. But it would not be altogether without interest to take note of what those who advocate China's joint action with the United States have to say.

The Chinese Minister to Washington, Dr. Wellington Koo, may be considered as an able and representative spokesman of that group of Chinese statesmen who have taken their stand in favour of the country making common cause with the United States. He is of the firm conviction that we will secure the following advantages by joining the United States: (1) After forming a third allied group between China and the United States, we will be free to do as we please, and will not be bound in any way to comply with the wishes of the Entente, thus reserving to ourselves the right to assist them in whatever way we should deem fit. (2) The desire of the Entente is naturally to secure all the help they possibly can from us, but it will be vain for China to expect anything from them; whose desire is that we should be called upon to make tremendous sacrifices. This can be proved by the fact that not one of the three requests we have made has been complied with. The United States, on the other hand, have nothing to demand of us, but, on the contrary, assistance, and the Foreign Office in Washington has already declared that the American Government will help China financially. (3) The United States do not covet our territory and, by forming an alliance with America, we shall be guarded from future danger. (4) Finally, it must be remembered that as a result of this war, the international equilibrium, or balance of power, will vanish, and it is hard to forecast what changes will be made after the war. One thing, a decision for war.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Tonnage Still Extremely Scarce.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., in their freight circular, dated April 28, state:—

We last went to press on 14th inst. and during the interval under review there has been a certain amount of activity, in our southern market, in fixtures on both time and trip basis. When we last went to press, the Saigon/Hongkong rate stood at about \$1.05 per picul, but, with the slight weakening of the rice market here, which immediately followed, the freight rate also weakened and fixtures of medium-sized outsiders and a regular liner were made at \$1.02 and \$1.00 per picul respectively. A small outsider is also reported fixed at latter rate, for three consecutive trips. Since these fixtures, the local rice market has firmed somewhat and offers for tonnage have been made at as high as \$1.07 per picul. Tonnage is, however, as usual, extremely scarce, and what little there might be available seems to be holding for higher rates.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 20th March amount to 198,644 tons as compared with 208,273 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round silted rice stands at \$3.60 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for April/May shipment.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—The rate in this direction still maintains a strong tendency and, although a fixture is reported of a small Japanese, for four trips at \$1.30 per picul, further tonnage should easily find takers at this rate or possibly a little higher.

Tonnage, on time basis, has been fixed, during the interval, for account of Bangkok principals, at as high as \$18.00 per d.w. ton. Saigon/Java:—Nothing is reported in this direction.

Saigon/Philippines:—We hear of a 35,000 picul Japanese steamer having been placed at \$1.25 per picul; otherwise we have no further news to add to our last advice.

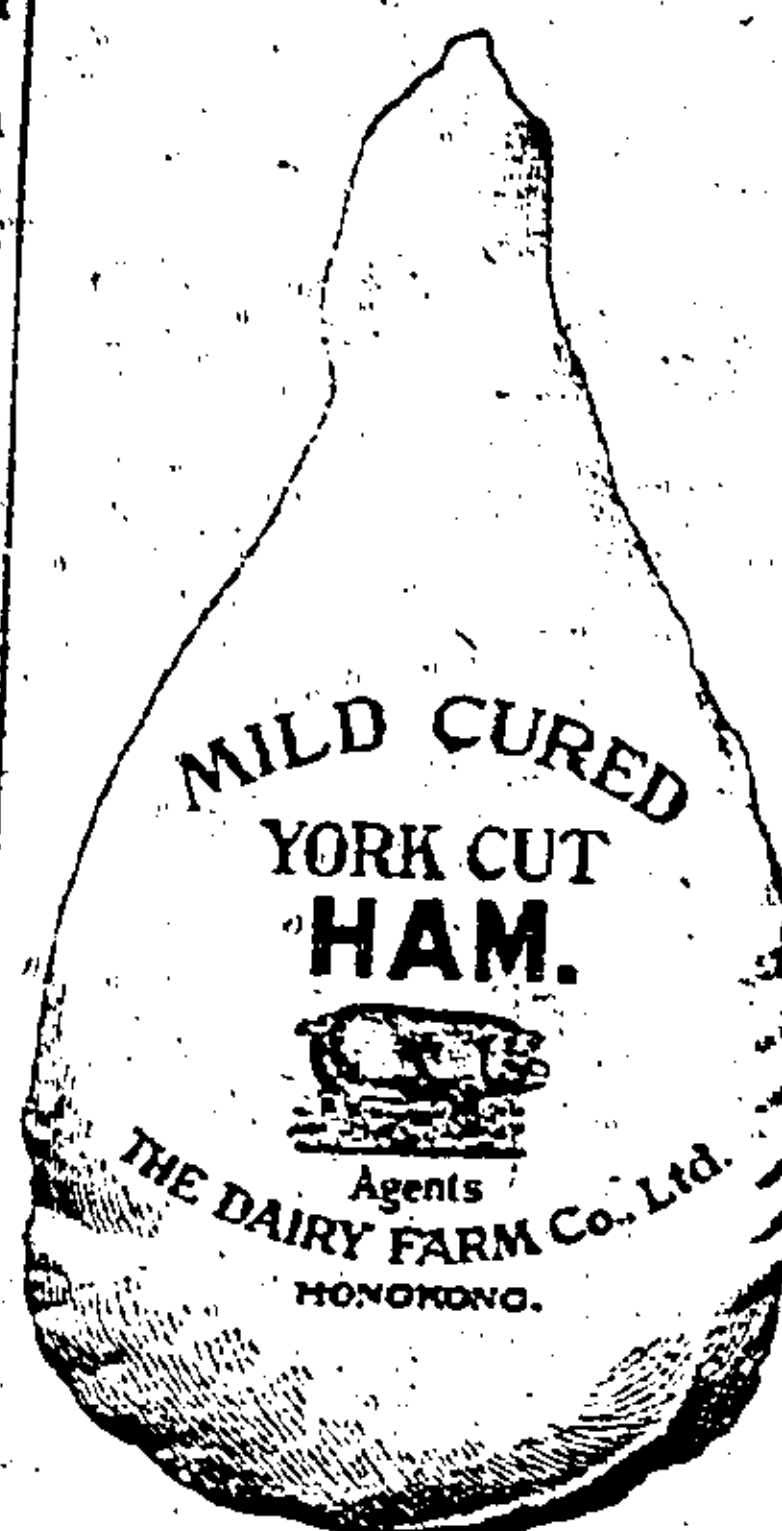
Newchwang/Canton:—The fixture of a small Japanese steamer is reported at \$1.20 per picul, but beyond this no future closing is reported, owners of regular steamers being still unable to provide tonnage.

Coal:—Rates from Japan southwards and also for local southern business still maintain their strong tendency. The fixture, Karatsu/Hongkong, referred to in our last report at Yen 13.10, is confirmed and further tonnage is still required. Loading Hongkong Swatow has been closed at \$10.50 per ton and a medium-sized Japanese steamer Hongkong/Hongkong at \$9.25 for a number of trips and probably further business could be closed on same terms.

however, is certain, that after the war, the United States will become very powerful. In his declaration, the President of the United States states: "Hereafter, the United States should assert her influence in the political affairs of the world." Therefore, if China joins the United States, and declares war on Germany, we will be able to reap great benefits in future.

The above are the views of Dr. Wellington Koo, who lives and moves among the people of America and who, consequently, is qualified to have his finger on the pulse of that great democracy. Our own view is that, leaving aside the question whether we join the Entente or the United States, it is vital that we should declare war on Germany at once. Procrastination has been responsible for China's past failure in her diplomatic dealings with foreign countries, and there is no excuse for dilly-dallying in the present instance. It has already been proved beyond dispute that Germany is wrong in having started her unrestricted submarine policy and that as a neutral country, it is only right for China to assist in whatever way we can in upholding the sanctity of International Law against lawlessness at any cost. War without further delay is imperative, and the Military Conference, we hope, will arrive at a quick decision and urge the Government to put that decision into execution, which should be done other than the little gentle-spirited tentative, aid direction, clear the complexion, sweeten the breath, Of dealers, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Bechoan Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY
THE
BEST
IN
THE
COLONY.

T.N.T. POISONING.

Lord Chetwynd's Experience.

Viscount Chetwynd, managing director of a munitions factory in the Midlands, speaking on T.N.T. poisoning at a meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine recently, said that from an administrative point of view the complete elimination of sickness among the operatives of a filling factory was of even greater importance than production in view of the shortage of labour.

He had formed an opinion that the dangerous forms of poisoning such as this were due not so much to the explosive when in the form of dust as to the fumes arising from the material; although the dust was undoubtedly irritating and must be suppressed. To eliminate the fume and mitigate its effects a ventilating scheme might be installed which provided a constant current of air pure and fresh flowing from the ceiling to the floor, extraction necessarily being effected from the floor level. This system was in course of installation at the factory with which he was connected.

An interesting fact was that the considerably larger number of gastric cases which he found existent among women than among men led him to make inquiries as to the food that the women were in the habit of taking. He found as a result that whereas the men would have a substantial meal women would satisfy themselves with a bun or two and a cup of tea. He decided that it was in the interests of the factory that the women should be properly fed and, accordingly a deduction from their pay was made and they were fed. The deduction from their pay did not cover half the expense of feeding them, but the extraordinary improvement in their health made the financial transaction a satisfactory one.

Dealing with dermatitis, Viscount Chetwynd said that although in the past it had materially effected the output of the factory, only in a very limited number of cases did the patients appear to suffer in general health. The rash readily subsided when properly treated, and there appeared to be no evil after effects. In one case he traced a number of serious cases of dermatitis of the feet to the nature of a particular process in use. He had this process stopped, and the dermatitis at once decreased to a negligible quantity.

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but at the cost of only 60 cents is yours if you try Pinkettes for your Constipation, Bilious attacks, Liver troubles, Sick Headaches.



the little gentle-spirited laxative, aid digestion, clear the complexion, sweeten the breath. Of dealers, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Bechoan Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Hongkong Stock Exchange will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAYS at 1 o'clock P.M. until further notice.

By Order of the Committee,
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SEIYO MARU."

From SOUTH-AMERICAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on the 5th May, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 14th May, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 23rd May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



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TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA ROAD, HONGKONG.



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| 2464 | (Drake's Drum, There's a Land) | Thorpe Bates (Baritone) |
| 2454 | (Father O' Flynn, Off to Philadelphia) | Walter Wheatley (Tenor) |
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LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 9th May, at noon.
OUTTA via S'pore, P'ang & Bangkok.	Kamakura Maru Capt. Shioi T. 12,500	FRI., 8th June, at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cto.		
SHANGHAI Moji and Kobe	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th May.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Kamo Maru Capt. Inafu T. 16,000	THURS., 17th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 21,000	MON., 21st May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 18th May, at 11 a.m.
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Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	14th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
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1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$639. (£122). to San Francisco G\$450. return G\$437.50. Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Port.		
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HAIPHONG	Kailong	6th May at 9 a.m.
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SHANGHAI	Chennan	8th May at 4 p.m.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Thurs., 3rd May at d'light.
KOBE & Moji	Namsang	Thurs., 3rd May at d'light.
SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Lalsang	Fri., 4th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 5th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sun., 6th May at d'light.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Sun., 6th May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues., 8th May at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thurs., 10th May at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and "han-hai," sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAPPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at either when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dutt.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS

Notice to Mariners.

Chefoo District—Gulf of Peckill—Notice is given that on the 7th April, 1917, the character of Chinmatse Light, Chinmatse Promontory, Gulf of Peckill, was changed to a white flashing light, occulting every 5 seconds, thus:-

Light . . . 0.5 second.

Flashes . . . 4.5 seconds.

This alteration has considerably increased the candle-power of the light, and it should now be visible in clear weather for a distance of 20 nautical miles. Other characteristics of this Light remain unchanged.

Canada's Merchant Marine.

The report for the year ending with March 31, 1916, of the marine branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada indicates that, with other interests, those connected with shipbuilding suffered somewhat during the early war period. The number of registered vessels at the end of 1914 was 8,772 of 931,322 tons and at the end of 1915 it was 8,757 of 929,312 tons. In the latter year, the average tonnage per vessel was 106. The figure is small from a variety of cause.

The official list of shipping in Canada includes practically every craft of greater size than a skiff. Some are credited with one ton only; some run into the thousands, again, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the fishing industry calls for the services of a goodly number of small sailing vessels running from 30 to 100 tons register. Ontario is the large vessel-owning province, chiefly because of the construction and purchase of steamships for the service of the Great Lakes. Its record fell off last year, however, the 38 craft added to the register of its ports measuring only 4,709 tons, while Quebec, with forty-nine new names on its list, added 7,790 tons to the total of 246 vessels of 18,832 tons of new registrations in all Canada.

The greatest tonnage of vessels owned in Canada is credited to the year 1878, when 7,169 names had a registered tonnage of 1,313,015. The lowest figures are noted in 1906, when 7,512 vessels of 654,179 tons were recorded. Between the two years mentioned one of the great revolutions in the shipbuilder's craft took place owing to the change from wood to steel. There was no steel-producing industry in Canada on a scale large enough to make that a factor in the industry in its new phase, therefore, as the Tyne-built tramp steamer replaced the wooden wind-jammer, the amount of shipping owned or registered there went down. The development of commerce on the Great Lakes helped to bring about a revival. Steamships for the service were built in Great Britain, came with cargoes to Montreal, where they were cut in two, floated up the canals to Lake Ontario or Lake Erie and there rejoined and started in the carrying business. Shipbuilding plants at Toronto and on the Georgian Bay also turned out steam vessels from 2,000 to 7,000 tons gross measurement. Most of the steel has had to be imported, not much more than the assembling being done in Canada.

There is now, however, a possibility, even a probability, that steel ships for ocean as well as inland service will be regularly built in Canada. The steel works, especially in Nova Scotia, are being steadily developed, and judging by what they accomplished during the past two years, they will have no difficulty in the near future in providing the material for modern ship construction. At New Glasgow, where the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. has its rolling mill, an experimental vessel is well on the way to completion, giving promise of success and the creation of a new local industry.

At Montreal, Canadian Vickers has established a plant which has already shown in a remarkable way its capacity for doing work of the most delicate character, as well as that which ordinarily falls to a general shipbuilding yard. In British Columbia plans are under way for a building. Within the next few years it is reasonable to expect that there will be a considerable addition to the merchant shipbuilding, built and owned, registered, in Canada, to the advantage of all concerned commercially and industrially.

For a good sailing meal in the City or Town of Hong Kong, apply to the Bank of China, 13, QUEEN'S ROAD, TEL. NO. 2089.

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NOTICES.

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574.

Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"
S.S. "ECUADOR"
S.S. "COLOMBIA"

For dates of sailing apply
at Company's Office.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd MAY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

THURSDAY, 3rd MAY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. | 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th MAY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on
Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice-
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.

These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

ROTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Place.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.N.Y.K.	9 May	
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M. T.K.K.	12 May	
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan J.C.J.L.	20 May	
San Francisco via Japan	Tony M. T.K.K.	23 May	
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Kamakura M.N.Y.K.	28 June	
San Francisco via Japan	Tihsondari J.C.J.L.	31 June	
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M. T.K.K.	14 June	
San Francisco via Japan	China C.M.S.S.	23 June	
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M. T.K.K.	3 July	
San Francisco via Japan	Britang J.C.J.L.	12 July	
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M. T.K.K.	14 July	
San Francisco via Japan	China P.M.S.S.	5 Sept.	
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M. T.K.K.	11 Sept.	

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang J.M.Co.	13 May
Kobe and Moji	Namsang J.M.Co.	13 May
Shanghai	Shantung B.S.	3 May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Laisang J.M.Co.	4 May
Manila	Loongsang J.M.Co.	5 May
Shanghai	Choysang J.M.Co.	5 May
Tientsin	Kueichow B.S.	6 May
Tientsin	Chipshing J.M.Co.	6 May
Shanghai	Yingchow B.S.	6 May
Haiphong	Kaifong B.S.	6 May
Shanghai	Wosang J.M.Co.	8 May
Sandakan	Mausang J.M.Co.	8 May
Kobe	Tjilatjap J.C.J.L.	10 May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Tenshin M.N.Y.K.	16 May
Shanghai, and Kobe	Kamo M.N.Y.K.	17 May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.N.Y.K.	18 May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.N.Y.K.	21 May

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")
JOINT SERVICE
between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers. to sail.
"VONDEL" 18th May.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers. In the SECOND CLASS
EUROPEANS ONLY will be carried.

For further particulars please apply to—

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DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
Pedder Street. Telephone 1906.

STRAIGHT TALK.

American Sympathy for England.

Says the New York Outlook:—
It is perfectly true that, while
the United States and Great
Britain have been at peace for
over a hundred years, "British-
ers" and "Yankees" have an
unhappy faculty of irritating each
other. While this irritability does
not result in breaches of the
peace, it is not conducive
to the heartiest kind of sym-
thy. During the Spanish War
the London Spectator ex-
plained this mutual nagging by
an analogy drawn from family life.
The Englishman, said the Spec-
tor, does not much care what
non-English-speaking nations do
so long as they do not invade
British rights. If a Frenchman
seems to be guilty of bad taste, the
Englishman laughs at it but feels
no sense of responsibility about
it.

But an American, continues
the Spectator, is a member of the
family, and when an Englishman
conceives that America is doing
a distasteful thing it annoys him
and he speaks out about it just
as one brother in a family often
irritably protests against the
words or acts of another brother
to which he would pay absolutely
no attention if uttered or done by
a stranger.

The analogy may be carried
further. The average American
feels that this country is snubbed
by England as the younger boy in
a family is often snubbed by the
older and more sophisticated
brother. England assumes to-
wards us, a superior and
self-sufficient air which is some-
times very hard to bear. This, we
are convinced, is the fundamental
reason why pro-Ally Americans
often show more enthusiasm for
France than they do for England
in the great world contest.

But it is gradually penetrating
the mind of America that Great
Britain, with her characteristic

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"KATORI MARU,"
having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being
landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be car-
ried on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON,
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 5 h
May, 1917, will be subject to
rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1916.

reserve and lack of talk, is per-
forming the feat of a giant in the
war; that her navy has saved the
United States from invasion; that
she has effectively prepared an
army of five million men in two
years; and that in doing all this
gigantic work she has asked no
help from the rest of the world,
but, on the other hand, has enor-
mously helped her Allies through
all sorts of personal and financial
instrumentalities.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choicest Hams.

CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"LOUISE NIELSEN,"
having arrived from the abo-
ve ports, Consignees of cargo by
are hereby informed that the
goods are being landed at the
risk into the hazardous and
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5 h
May, at 5 p.m. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined on 3rd May, at 10 a.m.
Claims against the steamer must
be presented within 10 days of
arrival otherwise, they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship.

"CARNARVONSHIRE."

From INTERMEDIATE

PORTS.

Owing to an outbreak of fire
on board this vessel a general
average contribution of 3 per
cent. will be collected.

The general average bond
will require to be signed and
deposits made before counter-
signature of bills of lading can be
given.

For further particulars apply
to—

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents for

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM

PACKET COMPANY.

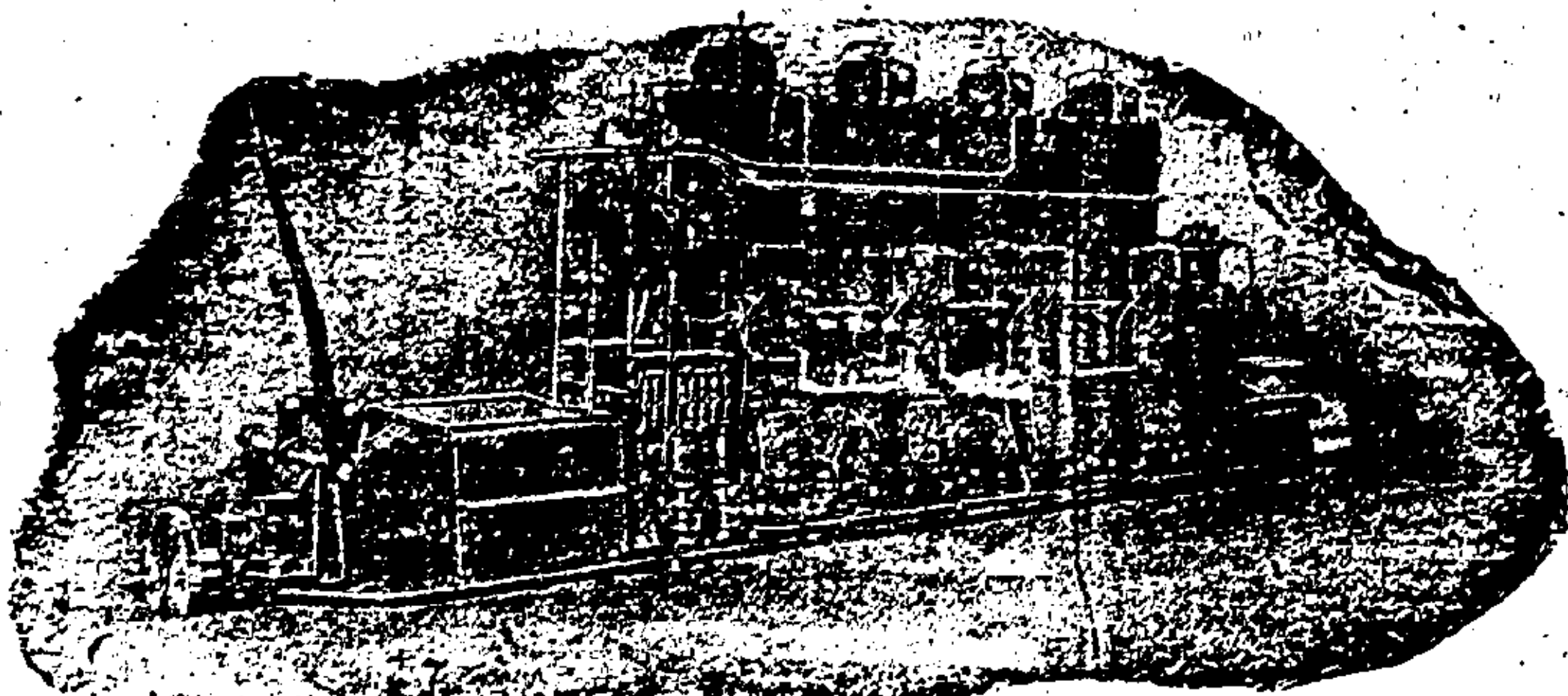
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workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH AT BOTTOM	DEPTH AT WATER LEVEL	DEPTH AT WATER LEVEL	DEPTH AT WATER LEVEL
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	271	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	271	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	271	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
TAI-KO-TSUI					
Competition Dock	271	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
ARMED					
Hong Dock	271	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
Kowloon Dock	271	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"

OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 54.

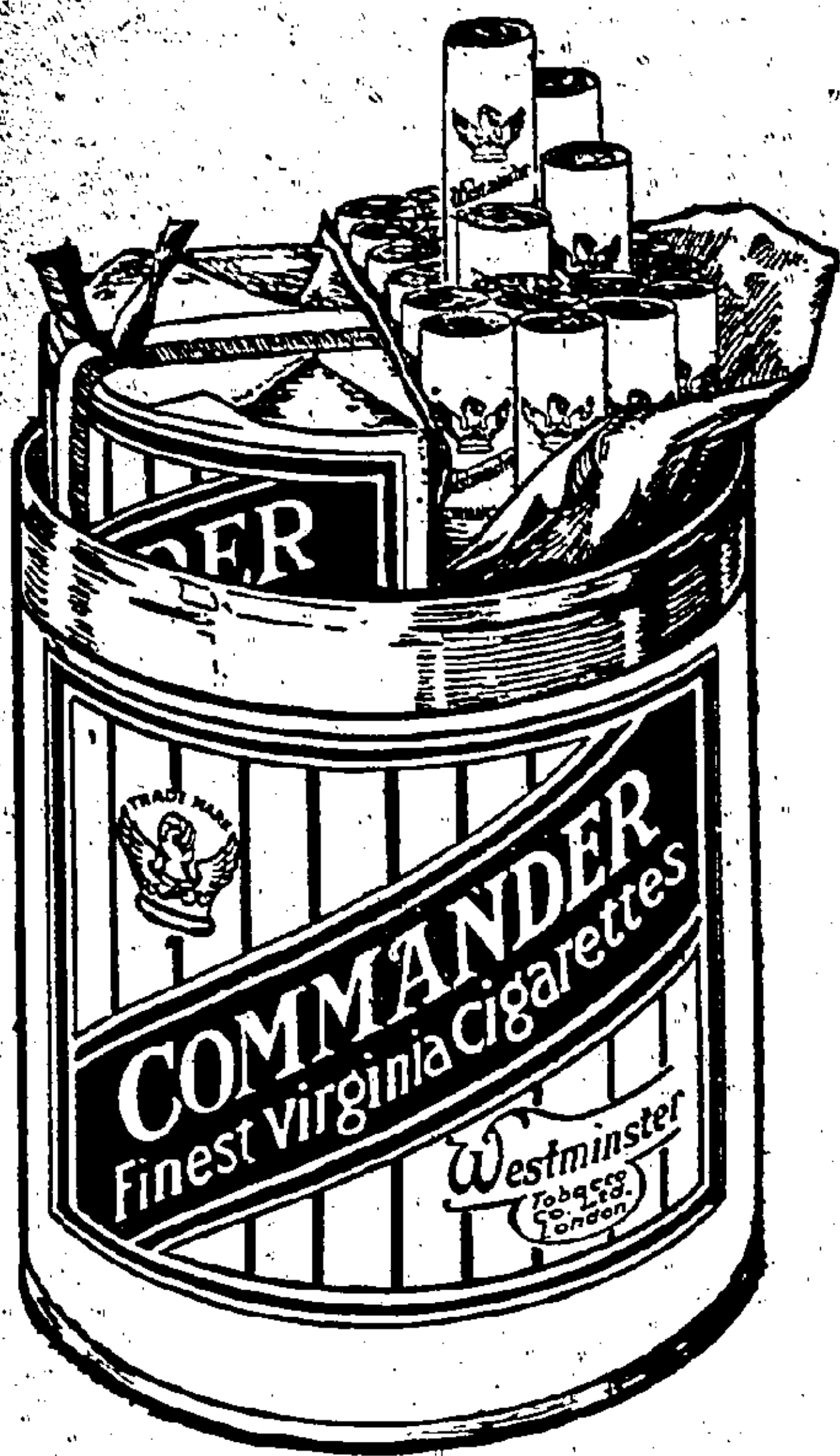
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OFFICE: KOWLOON.

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Phone address enquires to the Chief Manager.

R. M. EVER, Esq., M.B.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.



TINS OF
50
\$1.00

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COMMANDER

FINEST VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

BOXES OF
20
\$0.40

EXTRA LARGE SIZE.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.
LONDON.



THE MOEWE'S DIARY.

Swedish Officers Fooled by
Prize Captain.

The crew of the Norwegian steamer *Pilbjørn* (Captain Andersen), which was stopped on her voyage from America to France in November by the new *Moewe*, give an interesting account of the trip on board the German privateer and the captured British steamer *Yarrowdale*. As already reported, there were already 500 men on board the *Moewe*, so the captain decided that his latest capture must go to Germany with his prisoners. A violent storm sprang up, and it became impossible to board the *Yarrowdale*, which was ordered to follow the *Moewe*.

The next day the London steamer *St. Theodore* was stopped, and on Dec. 13, it became possible to transfer the prize crew and 500 prisoners to the *Yarrowdale*. The following day the Germans on board lowered a wire rope apparatus over the ship's side. It was a submarine wireless transmitter and the whole day the *Yarrowdale* was in communication with the *Moewe*. The ship then made towards Iceland, and thence to the coast of Norway, and so to the Kattegat.

Captain Anderson is told that the British sailors who are now in German prison camps are in good spirits. From morning to night they sing, "It's a long way to Tipperary," and other songs.

The *Yarrowdale* anchored in Swedish waters in the Southern Sound. Captain Anderson, in an interview, states that a Swedish destroyer appeared, and the 300 men were commanded to go below into the cabin and hold. The Swedish officer demanded that the ship should leave Swedish waters, but the Germans, who had dressed in civilian clothes, said that the steamer was merely a coal vessel. The Swedish officer came on board but failed to find anything suspicious. He walked up and down the deck for some minutes with the

ELECTIONS IN JAPAN.

Sweeping Victory for Count
Terauchi.

Tokyo, April 24. — Marshal Count Terauchi, the Premier, has won a personal victory in the general election, the returns of which are now almost complete. The Kenseikai, or Opposition Party, have lost 80 seats, of which the Seiyukai, or Government Party, have gained 51, the Kokuminto, an Opposition Party, eight and the Independents 21.

The Diet meets on June 20, when Count Terauchi, it appears, will be assured of a majority of between 40 and 50.

The position of the Parties up to the present is:

Seiyukai...	163
Kenseikai	122
Kokuminto	38
Independents	30

— of which at least 50 are expected to support the Government.

This overwhelming overthrow of his opponents is regarded by well-informed persons as a great tribute to Count Terauchi and his policy, including his non-partisan and friendly attitude towards China, the industrial development of Japan, his very loyal support of the Allies and, especially, his promotion of good relations with Russia. The result of the general election is undoubtedly a victory for the very conservative element in Japan and a stern rebuke to the Jingoes. — Reuter.

German captain, who was calmly smoking his pipe, and a few minutes later he disappeared. While the officer was on board the Germans stood with their revolvers levelled against the prisoners in the hold. When landed, the 500 prisoners were fed on bad soup and potato bread. They were quartered in a big barracks at Nea Sirelitz. It was bitterly cold, and the mattresses served out to them were so wet and dirty that they preferred to sleep on the cold floor. They were benumbed with cold and famished with

TO-MORROW'S DUFALT CONCERT.

A Request Programme.

Owing to the innumerable requests which M. Dufault has already received for the repetition of many songs, which have won very great favour here, but have been heard only once, the tenor has decided to make his farewell programme, to-morrow night, largely of request numbers. Those desiring special songs are desired to either mail or leave their requests at the Hongkong Hotel to-day addressed to M. Paul Dufault. To-morrow's concert will be M. Dufault's absolutely final appearance in Hongkong, as he sails for America from Shanghai in a fortnight.

APRIL RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during April was as follows:—

Date.	Inch.
1st	—
2nd	—
3rd	—
4th	—
5th	—
6th	—
7th	—
8th	.01
9th	.38
10th	—
11th	—
12th	.14
13th	2.91
14th	.03
15th	.10
16th	.31
17th	.06
18th	.28
19th	.12
20th	.06
21st	.28
22nd	.07
23rd	—
24th	.01
25th	.08
26th	—
27th	.03
28th	—
29th	.57
30th	.51
Total	5.93

SPOTTING MINES.

Sir Alfred Yarrow's Offer.

Much gratification was caused throughout the nautical profession by the recent announcement in the public press to the effect that Sir Alfred F. Yarrow, Bart., the well-known Clyde ship-builder, offered a reward of £20 (up to a total expenditure of £10,000) to anyone on board a commercial vessel who first drew the captain's attention to an enemy submarine in the vicinity. The reward is to be paid on a certificate from the captain giving the name of the person who first draws his attention to an enemy submarine, and a statement signed by the captain saying that a submarine was actually sighted. This statement was brought before the notice of the secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, by a ship-master who put forward the suggestion that a reward should also be offered for those who should be the first to sight a floating mine, as these pests are quite as dangerous and are answerable for causing almost an equal amount of destruction amongst shipping. The secretary of the Association accordingly addressed the following letter to Sir Alfred F. Yarrow, Bart., on the 7th inst.:—"The announcement which appears in the newspaper press that you have offered a reward of £20 to anyone on board a commercial vessel who first draws the captain's attention to an enemy submarine in the vicinity has been read with no little interest by shipmasters, officers, and seamen, whose alertness will most assuredly be intensified by the fact that in doing so they make themselves eligible for your generous offer. It has been suggested to me by a leading ship-master that in addition to making the award available to those sighting a submarine, that those who detect and draw attention to a floating mine should also participate to a similar extent. I feel sure that this practical suggestion will meet with your approval, and if you should care to make me the medium I will

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Appointment of Committee and
Officers.

At the 26th annual general meeting of the Hongkong Stock Exchange, held at the offices of the Exchange on Monday, at 4 p.m., the following members were elected on the Standing Committee for 1917:—Messrs. P. C. Potts, G. C. Moxon, J. S. Dobie, A. H. G. Jackson, B. Baeto, P. Tester, W. Logan, D. Haskell, E. M. Raymond, F. Smyth, J. W. Taylor, G. H. Potts, Geo. P. Lammert, H. B. B. Hancock and W. G. Worcester.

The Standing Committee elected the following officers for the year ending December 31, 1917:—Mr. P. C. Potts, Chairman; Mr. G. C. Moxon, Vice-Chairman; Mr. H. B. Hancock, Secretary.

be glad to make known the fact that your award will be payable not only to those who first draw the captain's attention to an enemy submarine, but also to anyone who should be fortunate enough to detect a mine.—I am, &c. (Signed) Thos. Scott (Secretary).

The following courteous reply which was received on the 12th inst., will be of great interest, as it holds out in the concluding sentence the possibility of the ultimate consideration of the proposal:—"I am favoured with your letter of the 7th inst., in which you tell me it has been suggested that, in addition to making the award available to those who first sight a submarine, that it should also be available to those who first sight a floating mine. The object of the scheme in view is, as you will readily grasp, to deal with the submarine menace, and to destroy as many of them as possible. For the present it is not proposed to give any of the fund available for fighting mines, but possibly later on the object may be extended on the lines you have suggested.—I remain, yours, &c. (Signed) A. F. Yarrow."

IRONIES OF NATIONAL SERVICE.

Surveyor's Valia Search.

Mr. Donald Maclean, M. P., chairman of London Appeal Tribunal, recently criticised the methods of Government departments, who one after the other, had declined to avail themselves of the services of a qualified surveyor passed B 2, who wished to render national service.

"At the suggestion of the Tribunal," said the surveyor. "I made efforts to obtain substitution work suitable to my gifts and training. After applying in vain to one Government department after another I went to the Hotel Cecil, where, having met a private and sergeant, I was referred to an officer, who told me that if 300 jobs were open as many as 3,000 applications were usually received."

Mr. Maclean: Here is a gentleman highly qualified and quite unfit for active military service. He goes from one Government office to another with recommendations and the desire to leave his country in the best way he can by placing his trained intellect and business capacity at the national service. He goes from one hotel or ducal mansion to another, and he is received by privates and sergeants and sergeant majors, and is passed on and on. The result is he comes back with nothing done, and the suggestion to us is that we shall put him into khaki.

Lieutenant Watson: Oh, no; my suggestion is that you should give him another short adjournment to enable him to apply to replace a fit man at the Office of Works.

The Chairman:—The real fact of the matter is that the heads of departments do not want to be bothered more than they can help, but if they have men fit for service they hold on to them. What is the good of talking about vast schemes of national service when we see here a little bit of the machinery at work? What they want is not vast new establishments but some common sense, and that they want very badly.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Forthcoming Smoking Concert.

On Saturday May 5, at 9 p.m., a smoking concert will be held at the Police Reserve Headquarters Club, the guests being certain men of the Royal Engineers who will shortly be leaving the Colony, with other Service men who have always lent a willing hand in the arranging of the various boxing contests promoted by the Corps. Staff Inspector Wildin will occupy the chair.

Lawn Bowls.

The bowling section of the Civil Service Cricket Club is holding its formal opening day next Saturday.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes. One hundred pounds have been sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes by Mrs. H. E. Pollock as the result of a sale of work and donations during Lent.

League Tennis. The Lawn Tennis League commences on Saturday, when there are three games in the 1st Division and four in the 2nd Division down for decision.

Forthcoming Wedding. Among the forthcoming marriages announced is that of Mr. Charles Evans, Sergeant in the Hongkong Police, and Miss Hilda Chamberlain, of North Fitzroy, Melbourne Australia.

Smoking Concert. With the object of raising funds for the Overseas Club Aeroplanes Fund, a smoking concert will be held at the Masonic Hall, Kowloon, on Saturday evening, next, at 9 p.m. An attractive variety programme, by local artists, has been arranged, and it is hoped that the funds of this worthy object will be substantially increased in consequence. A most enjoyable evening is anticipated.

In granting a month's adjournment, Mr. Maclean added: "We will give Government departments another opportunity of utilising a really useful man."

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Philippine Tobacco Trade.

New impetus to the campaign being prosecuted in the tobacco-raising provinces for an improvement in the quality of Philippine leaf is given by the Manila Bureau of Agriculture through the announcement of the appointment of 18 new tobacco inspectors, who will work in the provinces of La Union, Cagayan, and Isabela particularly. The Bureau of Agriculture and of Internal Revenue, it appears, are co-operating in the present campaign, the former concerning itself with methods for improving the methods of leaf cultivation, and the latter, with the standardization and classification of the product for marketing. Mr. Hoskins of the Bureau of Internal Revenue left for Cagayan several days ago to take charge of work in the latter line, and the appointment of the new agricultural inspection force will aid materially in the extension of an educational campaign among the planters designed to improve both the quality of the leaf grown and the quantity of the crop. It is now assured that a market for Philippine cigars exists in the United States and that this can be developed to a highly profitable extent through improvement of the quality of the tobacco grown here and especially through government supervision of classification and guarantee of quality for the leaf placed upon the market.

Paper-Making Fabrics.

The chief feature of the wood-pulp market during the past year has been the exceedingly high prices that have been obtained, especially with regard to chemical pulp, says the London Chamber of Commerce Journal. In the beginning of the year the export of all chemical pulp from Sweden to England was prohibited by the Swedish Government. Consequently prices of Norwegian chemical pulp increased very fast, and whereas in the early part of the year prices of sulphite pulp ranged from £15 10s. to £17 10s. per ton, they gradually got dearer, until the maximum price was reached about June, when something like £43 to £45 per ton was obtained for Norwegian "easy-bleaching" sulphite and about £40 for strong sulphite pulp. At this time soda pulps were worth about £42 for easy-bleaching and about £40 for Kraft soda pulp, although in the early part of the year these pulps could be obtained at something like £17 and £15 respectively. With the turn of the year considerable quantities of pulp were imported to Britain from Canada and America at prices considerably below what Norwegian pulp could be bought at, and this brought about a reduction in the price of pulp imported from Norway. Supplies of wood pulp from Finland were not obtainable at all during the year, on account of the difficulty of shipment. Moist mechanical pulp has been selling during the year at from 75s. to 85s. per ton, but about November prices took a turn upwards, owing to the extraordinarily high prices which have to be paid for timber, the present value of moist mechanical pulp being about 95s. to 100s. per ton. Dry mechanical pulp has also been in increasing demand, the value at the end of 1916 being about £13 10s. per ton compared with about £11 per ton during the first half of the year. The rate of exchange has gradually improved, and at the present time it runs about Kr. 17.20 to Kr. 17.30 to the £ Norway, and about Kr. 16.80 to the £ in Sweden. Negotiations are being carried on between the Swedish and British Governments with a view to allowing pulp to come forward, in return for Great Britain permitting the export of certain articles, such as coal, chemicals, etc., which are needed in Sweden. Even if the embargo on Swedish pulp is removed, it will be very difficult to ship until the spring of 1917, on account of the Baltic ports being closed by ice, as well as the difficulties of shipping from those ports. Our Government has now decided still further to restrict the import of wood pulp during 1917, by 50 per cent., instead of only one-third, as has been the case during 1916.

Japanese Bonds.

Additional purchases of £300,000 of the first series and £200,000 of the second series of the Japanese 1905, 4 1/2 per cent sterling bonds are announced by the London branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank. These purchases have been made on behalf of the Imperial Japanese Government for the purpose of cancellation, and the numbers of the bonds thus cancelled are announced. With the present amount the Japanese Government has brought its purchases since the war began to £7,771,520, of which £3,979,500 relates to the first series of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds and £3,792,023 to the second series.—E.A.G.

Kailan Company Secures American Contract. The Quartermaster Department has awarded to the Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin, a contract for the supply of 68,000 tons of coal for the Philippine Department, United States Army, during the fiscal year from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. The Kailan Mining Administration secured the contract on the following quotations: \$3 50 per ton for bituminous lamp coal and \$3.75 for washed nut coal, f.o.b. Chinwangtao. The contract allows for an additional charge of 50 cents when the company is forced to lighter the coal to load it on the Army vessels transporting it to the Philippines.

Chinese Cotton. The weekly cotton market report of Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. for April 26 states:—Throughout this week the cotton market displayed a firm tendency and while prices remain practically unchanged a fair business is reported, mostly for near deliveries. The feature of the week has been the large inquiry for Indian cotton, of which some 10,000 bales of the lower grades have been booked for shipment in April-July. Owing to scarcity of freight and the difficulty in buying rupees, business in Indians was more or less restricted but with a free offering from the banks a better attention will no doubt be devoted to the Indian grades by local buyers. The situation on the whole cannot be said to have made any change and the market will therefore be governed more or less by arrivals from the interior, which has so far showed very little improvement, in spite of the present tempting high prices ruling. And if the firm can resist the temptation of marketing his cotton at the present level of prices, there seems to be some truth in the statement that the cotton in the interior is getting near exhaustion. Tone of the market, firm.

Philippine Exports and Imports. Total exports of the Philippine Islands for the month of March, 1917, amounted to P16,455,185, according to the monthly report on the export trade published yesterday by the insular collector of customs. In March 1916 the total exports of the islands were P12,393,236, or more than P4,000,000 less. Imports for last month were P9,952,141 as compared with P7,208,511 for the same month of 1916. The total trade of the Philippines for March 1917 was P26,407,326 against P19,599,747 for 1916. Hemp leads the list in both total value and increase over last year. Kilos 19,292,185 of hemp, were shipped from Philippine ports last month, of a total value of P8,547,041. In March 1916 hemp exports totalled kilos 13,644,355, valued at P5,323,657. These figures include all grades. Exports of sugar amounted to P3,401,474 for March of this year against P2,373,907 for the corresponding month of 1916. A total of 25,847,038 cigars were exported from the islands in March, valued at P798,230. In March of last year 23,432,771 cigars were exported, to a value of P472,088. Other tobacco showed a slight decrease in comparison with last year's exports for March. The United States led by a wide margin in the trade with the Philippines. More than P5,000,000 in exports being credited to the States. Japan was second with approximately P1,000,000 imports and the same amount in exports. China ranked third with a total trade of about P1,000,000.

Manila Hemp Market.

A recent jump amounting to approximately P5 a picul in the higher grades of Manila hemp, required by the United States market, has been one of the most absorbing topics of conversation among fibre merchants here for the past few days, says the Manila Daily Bulletin, and there seems to be no unanimity of opinion as to just what is to be responsible for the increase. The entry of the United States into the war is regarded by most of the exporters as one of the most important, if not the most important factor in the situation, and it is pointed out that a similar increase in the price of grades of fibre taken by the United Kingdom market was noted immediately following the outbreak of hostilities between that country and the German Empire. This is due, it is stated, to the fact that high grade cordage such as is required for use by the navies of the world, is made from hemp, and an increased demand is certain to result in a rise of price. In the present instance the sisal market seems to have been responsible for the jump, to a certain extent at least. The American cordage manufacturers obtain practically all of their sisal from Yucatan, Mexico, and the monopoly which controls the fibre exports from that country recently jumped the price in the New York market to such a figure that difference between its cost and that of hemp was no longer sufficient to justify its use, when the superior quality of Manila fibre was taken into consideration. Then too one American firm represented here has been buying heavily for delivery as late as two months from the present, and this competition in the purchasing field has led to higher bidding, say those in touch with the situation. All of these factors are supposed to have played a part in the recent price jump, but apparently no two exporters are agreed as to the extent to which any one of them has been responsible.

American Hardware in Hongkong.

Mr. G. E. Anderson, American Consul-General in Hongkong, in his report dated January 15, states:—The hardware trade in the Hongkong field during the past year has been one of struggle on the part of European manufacturers to hold a market they once practically controlled. In few instances have they been able to do so and the result has been that in spite of high prices in the United States and high freights and especially of slow deliveries, American trade in hardware has forged ahead. The increase is particularly important in this line for the reason that American hardware was commencing before the war to have an increasing hold upon the Hongkong market. Before the war Germany had a large trade in cheap hardware. Austria also having a fair hold in some lines, such as enamelled ware. Much of this cheap trade has gone to Japan. Another result of high prices and the difficulty of securing goods has been an increase in the use of Chinese made substitutes for foreign goods. In spite of drawbacks in the trade, imports of hardware during the year show a fair increase over those of the previous April.

year, while imports from the United States have more than doubled. Imports of such goods and materials from the United States probably aggregate about G. \$300,000 annually. The distribution of the goods may be indicated by the fact that the purchases of one of the Hongkong department stores during the past year in the United States have included: locks; padlocks, etc., G. \$13,000; cutlery, G. \$8,000; bolts, hinges, etc., G. \$6,500; razor stops, etc., G. \$5,500; aluminium and enamel ware, G. \$9,000; hardware sundries, G. \$10,000.

World's Gold Output. An interesting estimate of the world's production of gold for the past year is made by the "Statist." The total figure is given as \$95,725,000. This is a decrease of close on £2,000,000, compared with 1915 principally due to falling off in Australasia, and the United States, partly offset by an increase of nearly £1,000,000 in the African output. The countries forming part of the British Empire contributed just two-thirds of the total world's output for 1916. The Transvaal heads the list, of course, with a record output valued at about £39,560,000. Rhodesia's output was also a record at £3,896,000. Of foreign countries the largest producer was the United States with £19,087,000.

Shanghai Coal. Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s fortnightly coal market report dated Shanghai, April 26, says:—Japan Coal.—Silk flatnesses are not in full working order yet and there is no material change in this market since last writing. Arrivals were greater than the actual deliveries. Some Chinese dealers have imported direct from Japan a lot of inferior coals and this has caused this market to quieten to some extent. General scarcity of coal prevails all over the industrial towns in Japan due to the lack of adequate means of transportation, and prices are keeping steady. The freight has weakened a little for trip charter. Last fixture having been reported at Y 590 per ton for Japan—Shanghai, while Y 1500 per ton D.W. is quoted for time charter. —Fushun Coal.—No Change. —Kiping Coal.—The market remains practically unchanged—stocks have increased somewhat owing to new charters coming into operation slightly before old charters expired, but as all the European steamers lately redelivered have proceeded to Europe, and the administration's own vessels have been requisitioned by the British Government, the favourable tonnage situation now undergoes a change. Owing also to large sales in North China, Manchuria and Japan, the quantity of coal available for export has been much curtailed. Future contracts will be governed by freight rates which appear to be increasing almost daily.

Examination of Shanghai Opium. Nanking, 22nd April—Vice-President Yang, Kuo-cheung has wired to the Superintendent of the Maritime Customs at Shanghai, ordering him to report upon the number of boxes of opium stored and examined in the month of April.

MEUKOW BRANDY



Purveyed to House of Lords, The Government Departments at Washington, U.S.A. AND The Different Navies and Armies. Sold Everywhere. Sold Agents: H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks n.	\$712 1/4
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons n.	\$575
North Chinas n.	1.150
Unions sa.	\$860
Yangtszes n. ex 73	\$217
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires b.	\$146
H. K. Fires b.	\$325
SHIPPING.	
Douglases n.	\$35
Steamboats n.	\$18
Indos (Def.) sa.	\$138
Indos (Prof.) n.	\$41 1/2
Shells n.	107 1/2
Ferries sa.	\$32

REFINERIES.	
Sugars b.	\$113 1/4
Malabons n.	\$32
MINING.	
Kailans n.	31 1/2
Langkats b. x d. t.	163 1/4
Raubs sa.	\$2 50
Tronchs n.	27 1/2
Urals n.	31 1/2

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves n.	\$73 1/4
Kowloon Docks sa.	\$124
Shai Docks b.	1.90
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals n.	\$100
H. K. Hotels n.	\$102
Land Invest. sa.	\$97 1/2
H. K. Hotels n.	\$62 1/2
K. Moon Lands n.	\$33
Shai Lands n.	1.80
West Points b.	77

COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos n.	1.151
Kung Yiks n.	1.144
Shai Cottons n.	1.120
Yangtszepoos n.	1.570

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos n.	\$8
China Light & P. b.	\$47 1/2
Providents n.	\$8
Dairy Farms b.	\$23 1/2
Green Islands sa.	\$8.10
H. K. Electrics b.	\$32
H. K. Ice Co. n.	\$151
Ropes n.	\$23 1/2
Steel Foundries n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level sa. & s.	\$6.80
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$9.80
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$1
Laundries b.	\$3.40
U. Waterboats n.	\$16
Watsons b.	\$6 1/2
Wm. Powells b.	\$6.60
Morning Posts n.	\$29

CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY MAY 2, 1917.	
BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers. Princes Building. Tel. address: Broker.	
EXCHANGE.	
SELLING.	
T/T Demand	2/4 1/2
30 d/s	2/4 1/2
60 d/s	2/4 1/2
4 m/s	2/4 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	10 1/2
T/T Japan	110 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	56 1/4
T/T Java	138 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3.24
Demand, Paris	3.24 1/2

BUYING.	
4 m/s L/C	2/5 7/16
4 m/s D/P	2/5 9/16
6 m/s L/C	2/5 11/16
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 11/16
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	58
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	3.36
6 m/s France	3.41
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	56 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	113 1/4
Demand, Singapore	10 1/2
On Haiphong	37 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	29 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	64 1/2
Sovereign	8.39 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	48
Bar Silver, per oz.	37 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
DISCOUNT PER \$100.	
Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces	5 1/4 dis.
" ... 10 " "	5 1/2 dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong 10 " "	par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

NIGHT CARS.	
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	10 Min.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office. Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

*Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment of fare has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller's order representing cash.

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Cable Address: "IWASAKI" Cod-ys: Al, A.B.A. 5th rd., Western Union, and Bentley's.

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MARTIN'S APOLASTOL.

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the Services of the Branches of this Institution in Cuba, South America, and elsewhere, as well as in the following cities: BARRIA, BUENOS AIRES, CALI, HAVANA, MONTREAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, etc.

ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager, Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880. Authorised Capital Yen 40,000,000. Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000. Reserve Fund " 21,000,000.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, New York, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.



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"ALL SOO" MATINEE
SATURDAY NEXT, AT 50 cts.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan open at MOUTRIE'S

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquidators
of Messrs. Jensen & Co.,
in pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government, to sell
by public auction at 12 o'clock
(NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st
day of July, 1917, at his sales
rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at
The Peak, Hongkong and being
Rural Building Lot No. 19.
In One Lot.

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground
and premises known as
"Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate
near Mount Gough in the Colony
of Hongkong with an area of
124,032 square feet and registered
in the Land Office as Rural
Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the un-
expired residue of a term of 75
years created therein by an
indenture of Crown Lease dated
the 23rd day of April, 1895.

The Annual Crown Rent is
\$85.10.

The further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist,
Solicitors for the Liquidators or
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
and FRIDAY, the 9th, 10th
and 11th, May, 1917,
commencing each day at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,

A Large Quantity of Bazarous
& Wellcome's Tabloids (varied
assortment), Kelp's Malt &
Oil, Allen and Hanbury's Byno
Preparations, Patent Medicines,
Hair Oil, Dyes, etc., etc.

Also
A Large Quantity of French
and American Perfumes and
Soap.

N.B. The above sale offers an
unique opportunity to hospitals
and private dispensaries, as the
goods are in fine condition and
are only being sold owing to the
labels being slightly stained by
water.

On view from Monday, the
7th May, 1917.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS,

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

KOWLOON CANTON
RAILWAY.

THE Public is hereby notified
that on and from TUES-
DAY, May 1st, 1917, the fares
between the Stations on the
British Section and certain Sta-
tions on the Chinese Section will
be increased.

Full particulars of these alter-
ations will be posted at the
Railway Stations. No increase
has been made to the present
special fares between Canton and
Hongkong and vice versa.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day removed my
OFFICE from Queen's
Building to 2nd floor of Messrs.
A Tack & Co.'s Building, Des
Vaux Road, Central.

WEI A YUK,
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 395, 416, 105.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT

MAY 2nd, also

THURSDAY, 3rd MAY.

Frederic Shipman

PRESENTS

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN TENOR.

PAUL

DUFAULT

ASSISTED BY

PAULINE BINDLEY, ERNEST EMPSON,
SOPRANO. PIANIST.

TO-MORROWS PROGRAMME.

Piano Solo POLONAISE C sharp Minor Chopin
ERNEST EMPSON.
Aria QUI LA VOCE (I Puritani) Bellini
Miss PAULINE BINDLEY.
A is SHE NEVER BELIEVED IT TRUE (Mignon) Thomas
PAUL DUFALT.
Songs (a) A MEMORY Park
(b) YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY Spross
Duet I PARDON THEE (Roméo and Juliet) Gounod
Miss BINDLEY and Mr. DUFALT.

INTERVAL.

Piano Solo (a) POEM EXOTIQUE Grieg
(b) WITCHES DANCE MacDowell
ERNEST EMPSON.
Songs (a) O LITTLE MOTHER O' MINE Nevin
(b) TRAFALGAR Chaminade
(c) COME TO THE GARDEN, LOVE Salter
PAUL DUFALT.
Songs (a) MOTHER, DEAR Jefferson
(b) Elphinstone the SUNSHINE Phillips
(c) POOR WANDERING ONE (Pirates of Penzance) Sullivan
Miss PAULINE BINDLEY.
Songs (a) REQUIEM Homer
(b) LE SAIS-TU Massenet
(c) THE SECRET Scott
PAUL DUFALT.

PRICES - - - \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME WILL BE A
REQUEST PROGRAMME.

Requests for special songs may be mailed or left at the
Hongkong Hotel addressed to Mr. Paul Dufault.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

Its Use in the Textile Trade.

Colonel F. R. McConnell spoke
on the decimal system in a recent meet-
ing of the Lancashire section of
the British Association of
Managers of Textile Works held
at Manchester.

In his address Colonel Mc-
Connell said he agreed with those
who said that it was high time we
decimalized weights and measures
and the coinage, but he differ-
entiated between the metric and
decimal systems. Already the
textile industry had adopted the
decimal system to a great extent.

They did not hear of tons,
hundredweights, and quarters in
their trade, but had dropped to
the simple unit of the pound.
The penny, too, was now largely
used as the unit in the price of
cotton, as one result of a move-
ment ten years ago. Practically
all raw cotton was priced in
pence, though they had not yet
gone far in regard to yarn.

Colonel McConnell showed
tables illustrating in the taking
of stocks a system which had been
in regular use for many years in
one place of business he had been
connected with in which the unit
was the penny. It had resulted
in a great saving of labour and
mental effort. In sending
out statements of accounts there
was a saving of one-third
of the typewriting power. The
Decimal Association recommend-
ed the decimalisation of the
sovereign. The system which
appealed to him as being better
for the country as a whole and
especially the textile trade, was
the decimalisation of the penny.

A hundred pence was what
was called an "empire"—any
other name might be used.
If as a textile trade, he
said, they were to have the metric
system and the decimalised
sovereign with its extra cost of
labour forced upon them, they
ought to move at once and insist
that a proper inquiry should be
made into the respective methods
of that system and of the
decimalised English system before
anything definite was done. If
they had to swallow the metric
system the metre ought to be one
of 40 inches.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chiyoda M. No. 2, Jap., s.s. 1065, Kawada,
1st May—Hongay, 27th Apr., Co-1—
Osawa & Co.
Manapouri, Br., s.s. 1292, Wilton, 1st
May—Saigon, 26th Apr., Rice—
Chinese.
Kagasaki M., Jap., s.s. 349, Tokayama,
1st May—Takao, 29th Apr., Sugar—
Suzuki & Co.
Unkai M. No. 3, Jap., s.s. 1129, Kuro-
shima, 1st May—Takamatsu, 25th
Apr., Coal—M. H. K.
Hainan, Br., s.s. 1270, Evans, 2nd May.
—Swatow, 1st May, Gen.—D. L. &
Co.
Huichow, Br., s.s. 1220, Dillon, 2nd May.
—Weihaiwei, 27th Apr., Gen.—B. & S.
Kanchow, Br., s.s. 1220, Lewis, 2nd May.
—Bangkok, 24th Apr., Rice—D. & S.
Pheumch, Br., s.s. 1166, Sala, 2nd May.
—Saigon, 26th Apr., Rice—Chinese.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 11.55—No returns from
Japanese stations. Pressure has de-
creased slightly over Annam and has
increased slightly to moderately else-
where; it is highest over China to the
south of the Yangtze Valley. The de-
pression over South Manchuria appears
to be moving slowly westward.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 8.65 inches,
against an average of 12.08 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Road. } E. winds,
moderate; fine.
2 Formosa Channel. } The same
as No. 1.
3 South coast of China be- } The same
tween H.K. and Laos. } as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- } The same
tween H.K. and Laos. } as No. 1.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, May 2, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.
at 4 p.m. at 4 p.m. at 4 p.m.
Barometer 29.93 29.91 29.92
Temperature 72 63 75
Humidity 34 83 43
Wind Direction E CALM E
Force 4 0 3
Weather b b b
Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00
Highest temp. of Temperature on the 75 75 75
Lowest 61 61 61
H.K. Observatory, May 2, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten. If Equalled
for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liqueurs.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Wednesday, 2nd May, 1917,

THE MARVELLOUS DRAMA IN 5 PARTS

"THE BROKEN OATH."

WONDERFUL ACTING & SCENERY.

3rd Series (Comedy)

"RUFUS WALLINGFORD."

"Every Inch a Hero."

PATHE'S GAZETTES.

(Cancelled).—The Concert for the Overseas Club
Aeroplane will not take place on THURSDAY.

"SOLD" will be Screened at The BIJOU
for Two Nights.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"SOLD"

A very sensational drama in 5 parts.

WAR GRAPHIC
and COMICS.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

2nd, 3rd & 4th MAY.

Showing:— A Powerful Drama

"SENTENCED FOR LIFE."

IN 4 PARTS.

and COMICS.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the TWENTY-
EIGHTH ORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING will be held
at the Company's Offices, at
George's Buildings, on SATUR-
DAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12
o'clock NOON, for the purpose
of presenting the Report of the
Directors together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 28th Febru-
ary 1917, and electing Directors
and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 21st April, to the 5th
May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of
Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Hongkong, 17th April, 1917.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH
ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Company will
be held at the Offices of the Gen-
eral Managers, Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Des Vaux
Road, Hongkong, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 9th of May, at NOON
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors, passing
the Accounts, and electing Direc-
tors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from 2nd May to the 23rd May,
both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1917.

UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

FR M this date and during
the absence of the Under-
signed from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P.
HAY will perform the duties of
the General Manager of the
Society.

By order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during
the absence of the Under-
signed from the Colony, Mr.
C. H. P. HAY will perform the
duties of the General Manager of
the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong 30th April, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George W. H. H. H.
Cade Bassett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria
Hong Kong.